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THE COUNTY UNIT

Nathan Heckert a young man residing in an outlying township of this county, which has been declared dry by virtue of a township remonstrance, went to Plymouth, Friday afternoon and became intoxicated in the saloons that are kept open by the wishes of the voters in a single ward in that city.

On his way home Friday night Heckert lay down on the track to sleep off the influence of the liquor he had drunk in the saloons of Plymouth and without the warning of an instant his earthly career was ended and his body was found in pieces and strewn along the railroad by a passing train.

All the outlying townships of the county and in fact Center township outside of Plymouth has decreed the saloons must quit business, yet what is to hinder a dozen young men from those various communities going to the saloons in the wet ward of Plymouth becoming intoxicated and meeting the same fate as befell young Heckert?

The people residing within a couple miles of the saloons of the one wet ward in Plymouth are daily liable to face the results of such sickening tragedies—and most patiently bear the burden of their disrupting influences, yet under the principle of ward and township control they have no voice or vote in the matter at all. Because that principle, through the saloon and brewery interests of Indiana, was incorporated in the state Democratic platform as bright and intelligent man as Thomas R. Marshall attempts to tell the temperance people of this state that young Nathan Heckert's friends should not have a right or voice in saying whether the crime and death breeding institution of the saloon should exist or be prohibited in their own midst. This is so illogically wrong and inconsistent that common sense and sane reasoning removes it entirely from the field of partisan politics and places it on the higher plane of a simple duty to humanity to demand the county unit local option law. The self respect of every fair-minded temperance advocate regardless of his political affiliations, will surely force him to rebuke this unfair proposition of maintaining a hell hole in one ward or township to the deadly detriment of the entire surrounding community and at the same time denying that community the right or privilege of voting on the important question.—Argos Reflector.

The First Vote.

It is said in Indiana this year over 50,000 young men will cast their first presidential ballot. This means a good deal in the election. While these ballot will not all be additional many of them will go to swell the number of voters.

The effort of good citizens should be directed to the leadership of these young men in the estimation which they place upon the use of the franchise. Too much have a great voters who ought to appreciate the value of the ballot as a means of expressing their intelligent convictions upon matters of public importance come to believe that the ballot is little more than a means of accomplishing some desired personal end. In local matters men vote very often for a fellow who they think can help them in politics or in business or in their employment. In state matters they are apt to cast their ballots for the faction or the party which they think will accomplish those things most closely related to their personal success or prosperity or prejudice. The misuse of the naturalization has begotten in the minds of a great many foreigners the idea that the ballot is a means of the acquirement of personal liberty in moral conduct as well as a political weapon against their enemies. This has naturally resulted in the misunderstanding of the right of franchise, its dignity and its purpose, by the foreign element and their descendants.

In every campaign it should be the duty of every good citizen who is ready to impress him the value of a badge of American citizenship—Elkhart Review

We speak at Bremen.

Chas. W. Miller candidate for congress from this district, will deliver an address at Bremen on the evening of Saturday Oct. 10.

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AUGUST HEALTH IS IMPROVED

DEATH RATE AND SICK RATE ARE BOTH LOWER THAN IN 1807—STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Health conditions were better in Indiana in August last than they were the corresponding month last year. This will be shown by the bulletin of the State Board of Health for August which will be issued in a short time. In advance of the publication of the bulletin, Dr. J. N. Murtry, secretary of the State Board, issued the following statement giving a summary of disease and death in the State in August.

Diarrhea was reported as the most prevalent disease; typhoid fever was second, cholera infantum third, cholera morbus fourth and dysentery fifth. All these diseases were caused by food poisoning. In the hot weather fermentation and putrefaction are very active. Milk becomes poisonous in a few hours unless it is collected in a clean way and kept cold. Salads and cold meats kept in refrigerators and spring houses undergo rapid fermentation and putrefaction, and poisons are produced which cause diarrhea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus etc.

40 Per Cent. Decrease in Typhoid

Typhoid fever, second in area of prevalence, was seventh in July. The typhoid deaths in August numbered 81, in July 58. This is an increase of almost 40 per cent. In August, 1907, typhoid fever deaths numbered 131 and by this comparison there is a decrease of 38 per cent.

Tuberculosis caused 290 deaths. In the corresponding month last year there were 371. Consumption causes an average of 11 deaths every day. Scarlet fever prevailed lightly during the month, for there was only one death, and it stood twelfth in area of prevalence. Pneumonia caused 63 deaths, influenza 9, cancer 145, and violence 220. Cancer and typhoid fever, a few years ago, caused about the same number of deaths, but now typhoid has fallen behind about one-half. Cancer is increasing slowly, and typhoid fever is decreasing.

Children Need More Care.

The 405 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases under five years of age constitute a comment upon our intelligence, because they were all caused by feeding poisoned food to children. We sincerely hope that people will listen to the teachings of hygiene, and see to it that sterile and non-poisonous foods are used. This is simply a matter of intelligence and care.

"Smallopox" existed only to a slight degree during the month, only 45 cases reported from seven counties, with no deaths. In the corresponding month last year 63 cases in eighteen counties, with no deaths.

Death Rate Was 12.5.

"Violence" caused 220 deaths, 173 males and 47 females. Of these violent deaths 8 were murder, 32 suicides and the remainder accidents. Of the murders 6 were males and 2 females.

Of the accidental deaths 39 were caused by steam railroads, 4 by street cars and interurbans, 2 by automobiles, 17 by crushing injuries, 14 by scalds and burns, 8 by gunshots, 32 by drowning, 13 by falls, 13 by horses and vehicles, 6 by lightning, 5 by poisons, 3 by sunstroke and the remainder by various ways.

The total number of deaths were 2,901, death rate 12.5. In the corresponding month last year 3,390 deaths, rate 14.8. The city death rate was 15.1, the country death was 11.2. Of the cities having over 40,000 population, the death rates were as follows: Indianapolis, 14.2; Evansville, 14.6; Ft. Wayne, 16.1; Terre Haute, 15.9; South Bend, 17.8.

"As compared with the corresponding month last year there is improvement. The death rate and sick rates are both lower, but it is to be remarked that the improvement could easily have been 30 per cent. greater than it is through the practical application to every day life of the well known laws of health.

Published in 412 Languages

Interesting details of the progress made by the bible among savage heathen tribes all over the world are provided in the annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London.

The society has published the scriptures, or portions of them, in no fewer than 412 languages, and is always adding to the number. During the past year sections of the bible have been printed in Lengua, a language spoken by the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco; in Lu-Nyankole, the tongue of a tribe inhabiting the region southwest of Uganda, and in Hind-Sindhi, a dialect current among the Hindu inhabitants of Sindhi.

During the year 5,688,381 volumes have been issued by the society, including 864,247 complete bibles, 1,136,565 new testaments and 3,687,569 portions of the scriptures. These volumes are distributed among the natives of many various wild countries by an army of colporteurs, who frequently meet with strange and exciting adventures, some of which are narrated in the society's report.

W. W. Miller candidate for congress from this district, will deliver an address at Bremen on the evening of Saturday Oct. 10.

RECENT PURGING CLEANS POLITICS

ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION LIKE DUPONT'S AND FORAKERS MEANS PURIFICATION PROCESS IS ON.

There is a bright side to the ugly development of politics. The Foraker, Haskell and DuPont cases are not so much evidences of bad politics as they are evidence of good politics.

Almost every comment on these recent happenings and revelations that have come to attention have been either defense or attack. Both of these sides of the proposition are ugly and hopeless. The bright side of the proposition is this: That, where in former years it was possible for Foraker and DuPont to ~~loss~~ the political game, now, it is impossible. It all tends to show that the game of politics is in a state of purification; and, while we give so much attention to the evils and the gloom, let's take a look occasionally at the bright side.

To dwell upon the disagreeable is dangerous to ourselves and those with whom we come in contact. One of the greatest thinkers in a broader field as lecturer and writer, W. H. Sanders, said that the great evil of today is within, by the people, against the citadel of their own faith. In other words, he meant that, while we are purifying politics, and making the government better, it will be well to remember that ail is not bad. It will be well to remember that the expulsion of questionable characters from the machinery that makes government is a purifying process. It should be kept in mind that there never was a time when politics were as pure as today, because there never was a time when we had so good a chance to get rid of what is bad.

This does not mean, however, that we should forget vigilance in such matters. We ought to seek out and exclude the odious elements; but we should not do this for the love of muck-raking. We should do it for the love of betterment. And we should remember that, while we have found so much that is bad, there is yet a great deal left that is good; and that this good is only the better because it has been separated from the bad.

Independence at the ballot box has made this possible. The people have demanded the purifying, and they are getting it. They should keep it up in township, town, city, county, state and nation. And, while it is being done, let us remember that the purpose is for good, and that, even at its worst, the government we have, our own Uncle Sam, is the best in the world. Let our thoughts, our actions, our independence in voting, be characterized by this sentiment: That it is not that we believe our government is so bad as a whole, but that we would make it better.

Hughes on Bank Deposits.

In his speech at Indianapolis Tuesday Governor Hughes recognized one point in connection with guarantee of bank deposits which has been dwelt upon in these columns. This is that any such fund would either have to be withdrawn from investment and locked up where it would be instantly available for depositors of failed banks, or either it would have to be invested in some form of securities which must be sold for cash in the money market for what they will bring, like all other securities whatever, in a time of stress.

Taking New York as an illustration, Mr. Hughes shows that Mr. Bryan's bank deposit law would have been withdrawn some thing like \$44,000,000 from circulation, thus decreasing the banking power of the state and the banking facilities of the people by that amount, whereas it would have been needed in the recent bank failures on Manhattan Island by only the negligible sum of \$15,000.

Leap Year Girls.

The Misses Katherine Stevens, Julia Shrider, Eva Bollman, Ethel and Mercie Jones, Rose and Marguerite Holzhauser, Blanche McCoy, Bernice Hoy, Lois Cressner, and Katherine Corbin entertained the following boys at a Leap Year Whist Party Friday evening: Messrs Keith Richter, Robert Long, Conroy Eley, Odis Williams, Charles Reeves, Albertus and Marc Lauer, George Firestone and Henry Hunrichouser. The evening was spent in playing whist and dancing. The party broke up at a late hour, the guests all declaring they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

Fans are Displeased.

The wholesome, harmless green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub, given to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its curative properties. Tickleling or dry bronchial coughs quickly and safely yield to this highly effective Cough medicine. Dr. Shoop assures mothers that they can with safety give it to even very young babies. No opium, no chloroform—absolutely nothing harsh or harmful. It calms the distressing cough, and heals the sensitive membranes. Accept no other. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Sold by L. Tanner.

ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE RESULT OF MORALS—HELPED BY CORPORATIONS

(From the Indianapolis Star.)

The movement on foot for temperance in drink is going forward in the social world with no less rapidity than is the movement for prohibition of the liquor traffic in the field of political activity. The liquor traffic in America got its first black eye two or three decades ago when the railroads and large industrial corporations began to discriminate against the man who drinks too freely. While not in the least asserting the right to control the personal habits of their employees, the managers of the great industrial corporations and transportation companies awakened to the fact that frequent drinking was not only a prolific cause of costly accidents but also led to a general inefficiency. Year by year, as commercial and industrial life grew more strenuous louder came the call for men who were at all times in the fullest possession of all their faculties. Even the old traditions that a traveling salesman could sell more goods if he drank freely with his customers and that a newspaper man could do better work with a few drinks under his belt, faded away before the more brilliant achievements of sober men who kept themselves at all times well in hand.

In this awakening of the business world lay the beginning of the political and social movement that is putting so many saloons out of business today. We Americans have an inborn desire to prove the morals and the condition of our neighbors, and when we made the discovery in our daily business life that drinking was "bad business"—for the other fellow—we were quite ready to demand laws and sign remonstrances that would make it difficult for him to get liquor. The great majority of people who have signed remonstrances during the last dozen years have not thought of cutting off their own supplies, but believe it would be better to make it more difficult for the youth and the habitual drunkard to get liquor. But in the end they have made the drinking habit unpopular not only in the "dry" wards and townships, but all over the land. In Indianapolis, in Chicago, in New York, no less than in the smaller communities, the saloons, the hotels and the clubs find their bar receipts "shot to pieces."

The individual drinker can not explain it. He has taken no particular vow of abstinence. Indeed he has not thought much about it. When asked about it he may recall that he has had fewer invitations to drink that former, and, by the same token, he has extended fewer invitations to others. Most men that drink rarely do so because they really want a drink, but merely to good fellow; and thefad for good fellowship seems to be rapidly waning.

CAMPAIGN IN HOOISER STATE

TAFT SPECIAL WILL MAKE INDIANA TOUR—SHERMAN ALSO WILL SPEAK AT VARIOUS POINTS IN STATE.

It was announced at Indianapolis state headquarters Monday that W. H. Taft will make a tour of Indiana in a special train. The state committee has not yet learned the time when he will make his swing through the state. The list of places where he will speak will be arranged soon by Will H. Hays, chairman of the speakers' bureau.

If President Roosevelt decides to enter the campaign actively he will speak in Indiana. The state committee has this assurance. It is expected that he will deliver several speeches during the last part of the campaign.

The state committee has been informed from national headquarters that Senator Beveridge is in great demand. In recognition of the sacrifice Indiana makes in giving Senator Beveridge to the national campaign the national committee assigned Governor Hughes, James S. Sherman, candidate for Vice President, and Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York, to speak in Indiana.

All arrangements have been completed for the visit of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Hays has announced that the first big Sherman meeting in this state will be at Muncie next Monday afternoon, when Mr. Sherman will be the speaker at the Eighth District. Congressman Samuel W. McCall of the Eighth Massachusetts District will also speak at the big rally. It is planned to have representatives from the entire Eighth Indiana District in attendance at the meeting, and it is expected the gathering will be one of the largest of the campaign.

Monday night Mr. Sherman will address another meeting at Elkhart and at the same meeting Addison C. Harris of Indianapolis will speak.

A number of other men of national repute will speak in Indiana during the present week.

James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior, will speak at Richmond on Oct. 1, at Peru on Oct. 2 and at Hammond, Ind., on Oct. 3.

Following an interview Monday morning between Mr. Hays and Governor Hanly, announcement was made that the Governor will assume an active part in the campaign from now on until election. The interview took place in the Governor's office and lasted for over an hour.

"I am at your service," Governor Hanly told Mr. Hays, "and I will go wherever you send me. The party has kept the faith and I will go into the campaign."

No announcement has been made yet as to the dates of Governor Hanly's speeches, but a schedule will be arranged in the near future. Mr. Hays announced that the Governor will "go into the campaign with his coat off." The last game of ball on the local diamond for this year was played Sunday between the Clippers and Hammond Colts, resulting in victory for the locals by the score of 6 to 5. Burwell pitched for Plymouth, and the game was close and interesting. One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds of the season was in attendance. Many of the local fans complained that Umpire Huffman of Culver, rendered the visiting team many raw decisions. This fact was lamented by almost all present who desire a square deal to all.

THE LEMON BOX

John Aidehman says his black girl has not had a new hat since Easter Sunday. He was ashamed to take the money but needed it.

Louis Wickey was seen on the streets of Plymouth Monday attired in a heavy fur overcoat, and a pair of felt boots. Louis always was warm hearted.

The fact that Motsker advocated the granting of the electric light contract to Snoeberger, was of itself evidence enough of crookedness, in the game.

In the list of marriage licenses published in the Chicago News Thursday evening, occur the names of Herschel M. Tebay and Pearl Holme of Plymouth. May be they were married but Mr. Tebay states most emphatically that such is not the case.

The one-horse power gasoline engine used to turn the press at the Democrat broke down Monday evening and the force had to run off the papers by hand. Raymond L. overworked himself and fainted from exhaustion. The old press is pretty hard running.

A farmer driving on a road near Hamlet Monday, noticed a two-seated carriage approaching containing what appeared to be two Indian squaws. Two others wrapped in blankets were running beside the carriage on the road side.

The farmer thought of an uprising. The outfit was found to be Messrs. Wm. VanGilder, Ed. Lacher, Jesse McNeely and Harry Bennett of Plymouth, who were out on a fishing trip.

They got chilly, and arranged themselves as stated above. The most amusing part of the incident as related were the complimentary terms in which the quartet was addressing itself to the weather man, but that is not published.

Two of Plymouth's young men one a business man and the other a pencil pusher on the leading newspaper of Plymouth, had a thrilling and exciting experience while in Lapaz on Sunday. The young men hid themselves to the little village in North township Sunday with the intention of spending the day at a picnic. In the evening the young men decided to take a buggy ride with two of Lapaz's most charming young ladies. As they were driving east from Lapaz their horse became frightened at some unexpected object and made a lunge to one side. The result was that all four occupants of the rig were niled in a ditch at the side of the road. No one was seriously injured although one of the ladies, so the boys say, sustained a slight injury. The boys returned to this city about midnight saying with the great poet, "How have the mighty fallen."

A report gained wide circulation in this city Friday evening to the effect that George ("Runt") Bergman, the diminutive tailor of this city, had taken unto himself a bride. The fair one was reported being a popular young lady of Warsaw, who is employed as bookkeeper in a hardware store at that place. How the report was started seems a mystery, although when the couple were cornered by a representative of this newspaper Friday evening they would neither confirm nor deny the report. At any rate the friends of Mr. Bergman concluded that he had become a disciple of Hyman. Accordingly, when George and the young lady were at the Pennsylvania depot awaiting the arrival of the east-bound train, they were greeted with a shower of rice and old shoes. Today George wears a long watermelon smile and he has his friends guessing. However, as yet, he has shown no symptoms of asking us to take a cigar with him.

J. E. Marshall, the village cobbler, threw up a boomerang Saturday which almost put that distinguished joker "on the hummer."

Thursday a gang of telephone linemen were employed on the roof of the building which Marshall's Bazaar occupies, stringing wires. The men were working near a chimney. Gene thought he would have a little fun, and so built a smudge fire in his stove. To his great amusement the men were dispersed, and were forced to quit. Saturday morning they were again seen on the roof. Mr. Marshall once more stuffed his vest with excelsior,